

STUDIMANN'S Medical Dictionary

27th Edition

Illustrated in Color

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Guedel, Arthur Ernest, U.S. anesthesiologist, 1883-1956. *SEE G. airway.*

Guéneau de Mussy, Noël F.O., French physician, 1813-1885. *SEE G. de M. point.*

Guérin, Camille, French bacteriologist, 1872-1961. *SEE bacille Calmette-Guérin; bacillus Calmette-Guérin vaccine; Calmette test; Calmette-Guérin bacillus; Calmette-Guérin vaccine.*

Guérin, Alphonse F.M., French surgeon, 1816-1895. *SEE G. fold, fracture, glands, under gland, sinus, valve.*

guid-ance (gī'dāns). 1. The act of guiding. 2. A guide.

condylar g., the mechanical device on an articulator which is intended to produce g. in articulator movement, similar to those produced by the paths of the condyles in the temporomandibular joints. *SEE ALSO condylar guidance inclination. SYN condylar guide.*

incisal g., the influence on mandibular movements caused by the contacting surfaces of the mandibular and maxillary anterior teeth during cocentric excursions. *SYN incisal path.*

guide (gīd). 1. To lead in a set course. 2. Any device or instrument by which another is led into its proper course, e.g., a grooved director, a catheter g. [M.E., fr. O.Fr. *guier*, to show the way, fr. Germanic]

anterior g., *SYN incisal g.*

catheter g., a flexible metallic wire or thin sound over which a catheter is passed to advance it into its proper position, as in a blood vessel or the urethra. *SEE ALSO stylet.*

condylar g., *SYN condylar guidance.*

incisal g., in dentistry, that part of an articulator on which the anterior g. pin rests to maintain the vertical dimension of occlusion and the incisal g. angle as established by the incisal guidance; may be adjustable, with a superior surface that may be changed to provide variations in the incisal g. angle, or customized, being individually formed in plastic to allow other than straight line incisal guidance in eccentric movements. *SYN anterior g.*

mold g., a g. used to specify the shape of artificial teeth, or of an artificial tooth.

guide-line (gī'dīn). A marking in the form of a line that serves as a guide or reference.

clasp g., *SYN survey line.*

clinical practice g.'s, a formal statement about a defined task or function in clinical practice, such as desirable diagnostic tests or the optimal treatment regimen for a specific diagnosis; generally based on the best available evidence, e.g., randomized controlled trials that have been assessed by a Cochrane collaborating group. *SEE ALSO Cochrane collaboration.*

Sumner g., *SYN survey line.*

practice g.'s, recommendations developed by groups of clinicians for delivery of care based on various indications. *SYN practice parameters.*

guide-wire (gīd'wīr). A wire or spring used as a guide for placement of a larger device or prosthesis, such as a catheter or intramedullary pin.

Guillain, Georges, French neurologist, 1876-1961. *SEE G.-Barré reflex, syndrome; Landry-G.-Barré syndrome.*

gull-lo-tine (gūl'ō-tēn, gū'ō-tēn). An instrument in the shape of a metal ring through which runs a sliding knifeblade, used in excising a tonsil. [Fr. an instrument for execution by decapitation]

guin-ea green B (gīn'ē) [C.I. 42085]. An acid diamino-triphenylmethane dye, used as an indicator for H-ion determinations (changing at pH 6.0 from magenta to green) and as a fiber cytoplasmic stain in certain Masson trichrome staining procedures.

guin-ea pig (gīn'ē): *SYN Cavia porcellus.*

Guldberg, C., Norwegian chemist, 1862-1902. *SEE G.-Waage law.*

gul-let (gūl'et). *SYN throat* (1). [L. *gula*, throat]

Gull-strand, Allvar, Swedish ophthalmologist and Nobel laureate, 1862-1930. *SEE biomicroscope.*

L-gu-lon-ic acid (loo-lon'ik). Reduction product of gluconic acid (-CHO → -CH₂OH); oxidation product of L-gulose (-CHO

→ -COOH); a precursor (except in certain primates, certain fishes, and the Indian fruit bat) of ascorbic gulonolactone.

L-gu-lon-o-lac-tone (loo-lon'ō-lak-tōn). The imino-sor of ascorbic acid in those animals capable of biosynthesis. *SYN dihydroascorbic acid, L-gulono-γ-L-g. oxidase*, the enzyme catalyzing the conversion of L-gulonic acid to L-xylulo-hexulono-lactone, a precursor of ascorbic acid; absent in humans.

L-gul-o-no-γ-lac-tone. *SYN L-gulonolactone.*

gu-lose (goo'lōs). One of the eight pairs (D and L) of isomers of D-galactose.

gum (gūm). 1. The dried exuded sap from a number of shrubs, forming an amorphous brittle mass; it is mucilaginous in solution in water and is often used as an agent in liquid preparations of insoluble drugs. 2. Official alternate term for ginkgo. [A.S. *goma*, soluble glycans, often containing uronic acids, in plants.]

g. arabic, *SYN acacia*: *SEE ALSO arabin.*

Bassora g., a g. from Iran and Turkey, resembling acacia, and the gummy exudate of cherry and plum making storax.

g. benjamin, *g. benzoin*, *SYN benzoin.*

British g., a form of dextrin.

eucalyptus g., a dried gummy exudation from *E. irata* and other species of *Eucalyptus* (family Myrtaceae) an astringent (in gargles and troches) and as a local anesthetic. *SYN red g.*

ghatti g., *SYN Indian g.*

gualac g., *SYN guaiac.*

guar g., the ground endosperms of *Cyanopsis* used in pharmaceutical jelly formulations.

Indian g., an exudation from *Anogeisus latifolia* (family Burseraceae); the mucilage is used as a substitute for tragacanth. *SYN ghatti g.*

karaya g., *SYN sterculia g.*

locust g., *SYN algaroba.*

g. opium, *SYN opium.*

red g., *SYN eucalyptus g.*

senegal g., the g. of *Acacia senegal*. *SEE acacia.*

starch g., *SYN dextrin.*

sterculia g., the dried gummy exudation from *Senecio villosa*, *S. iragaccana*, or other species of *Senecio Cochlospermum gossypium* or other species of *C.* (family Bixaceae); used as a hydrophilic laxative in the manufacture of lozenges and pastes. *SYN karaya g.*

wheat g., *SYN gluten.*

gum-boil (gūm'boyl). *SYN gingival abscess.*

gum-ma, pl. **gum-ma-ta**, **gum-mas** (gūm'ā, 3-tā). A type of granuloma that is characteristic of tertiary syphilis; not always develop, and that may be solitary (as in gumma) or multiple and diffusely scattered (as in gummatous). Gummas are characterized by an irregularity that is firm, sometimes partially hyalinized, and coagulative necrosis in which "ghosts" of structure are visible; a poorly defined middle zone of epithelioid cells; occasional multinucleated giant cells; and a periphery of fibroblasts and numerous capillaries, with infiltrates of plasma cells. As gummas become older, an irregular fibrous nodule persists. *SYN syphiloma.* [L. fr. *G. kamni*]

Gumprecht, Ferdinand A., German physician, 1818-1890. *SEE Klein-Gumprecht shadow nuclei, under nucleus; under shadow.*

Gunn, Robert Marcus, British ophthalmologist, 1818-1890. *SEE G. phenomenon, dots, under dot, sign, syndrome; 8 pil.*

Gunning, Jan W., Dutch chemist, 1827-1901. *SEE*

Gunning, Thomas B., U.S. dentist, 1813-1889. *SEE*